

GUERRILLA Underground

POLICE STORM TROOP

Community

Seize The Time:

Down Babylon

Black Liberation Army (BLA) Political Dictionary



Way of life: A set of socially set of values and of institutional means for their pursuit and attainment, together with a set of established or emerging habits of behavior corresponding to them. To be distinctive for a group of people, a way of life must include at least some major social or political values and institutions that are different in time from those existing in the past or different in place from those prevailing among other groups of people, or both.

Welfare - warfare state: A state (elgl USA) which aims both to satisfy the expanding economic appetites of an increasing self-interested population and to achieve domination over other powers and people.

Domestic Neo-Colonialism: The use of black faces in high "places", as a cover for white power is called Neo-Colonialism. Neo-Colonialism simply means that direct white power or white power in its own name is replaced by indirect white power or white power in the name of black people.

Fifth Column: (Name applied to rebel sympathizers in madrid in 1936 when four rebel columns were advancing on the city) A group of secret sympathizers or supporters of an enemy that engages in espionage or sabotage within defense lines or national borders.

Absolute equalitarianism: The narrow and fixed view that "all things are equal" and that every situation, person or policy should be approached and dealt with in uniform manner regardless of the actual circumstances; conditions and need.

Agent provocateur: One who joins a suspected group in order to encourage its members to commit illegal acts in which they may then be busted for. He/She pretends to be sympathetic toward the aims of the group that he infiltrates.

Amerikan ideology: Economic development regardless of the cost to human beings; a few advancing at the expense of everyone else, and all whites advancing on the backs of blacks and other peoples' of color.

Anarchism: The philosophy of total freedom without any governmental structure, or state. It negates the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat to re-educate and organize the masses and protect the gains of the revolution as a transitory stage in the development towards true communism where the state will wither away.

Automation: The process of using mechanical or electronic machines to do routine repetitive work automatically, instead of employing human hands and minds.

Black: A political designation to refer not only to Afro-Americans, but to people of color who are engaged in revolutionary struggle in the U.S. and all over the world. It should not be taken to mean the domination of Afro-Americans or the exclusion of other people of color from black revolutionary organizations.

Black collaborator: Those few blacks brought into the capitalist system at all levels, including such high levels as black capitalist, project directors, administrators, etc., who have enough of a stake in the operation of the system to cooperate in pacification programs against their black brothers & sisters. **The House Niggers.**

Black revolutionary power: The taking of state power by black americans (afro-americans) in order to revolutionize the entire country on the basis of their enriched concept of man/woman.

Bourgeoisie: The rich and super rich. The ruling elite who own and manage the means of production, viz: Rockefeller, Mellon, Dupont, etc. They are the real rulers in a capitalist society who dictate policy and has everyone else either working for them to maintain the status-quo, or those who must slave for them in order to survive.

This is a continuous process of transforming old unities to new ones, in a continuous cycle. This is principled unity and struggle of theory and practice, which any organized body must engage in if it wishes to succeed in accomplishing its stated objectives for which it is limited in a particular form.

Vacillate: To shuck and jive. To waiver from one side to the other.

Value of existing capital: That already invested in the means of production-when newer and more modern means of production are constantly being created.

Value of labor power: Determined by value of the necessities required to produce, develop, maintain and perpetuate the labor power.

Variable capital: Capital invested in labor. Only the capital invested in labor can produce varying quantities of surplus values, depending on how long and how hard you work the workers.

Vanguard party: The instrument by means of which the militancy and the rebellion of the revolutionary social forces can be transformed from purely reflexive, trial and error reactions, into purposeful, planned and pragmatic struggles for power.

Theory: Set of ideas assumptions and principles upon which one attempts to prove a certain conclusion.

Totalitarianism: A repressive form of government where strict controls on all aspects of life are imposed on society and the regime in power has total and complete authority and say so.

Truth: The laws that determine how a thing works; objective reality. Revolution is an effort to discover or to create truth, not to prove what is true.

United front: Long term alliances of social classes and groups- women, youth, workers; cultural, regional, political- on a clear cut political program.

Unity: The working together of two separate entities.

Unity-Criticism-Unity: The process of the members of a group, unit or organization united on a set of principles and objectives to struggle internally behind closed doors among themselves by working (practice) together, observing and analyzing each others errors and then offering constructive criticism to each other to correct errors and overcome any shortcomings in order to strengthen each other and thus advance the group, unit or organization towards its stated objectives.

By Any Means Necessary: One of Malcolm X's famous statements advocating the taking of whatever extreme actions required to win our liberation.

Cadre: Framework; a nucleus of trained, experienced activists in an organization capable of assuming leadership and/or training and educating (instructing) others to perform functional roles;

Capitalism: An economic system based upon the myth of free enterprise and private ownership of the means of production and profit i.e. U.S.A, France, Britan, W. Germany.

Capitalist accumulation: The major part of the profits derived from the exploitation of labor is reinvested in new and more advanced means of production.

Civil rights: Rights that any society gives to every individual in that society if it treasures its legitimacy, or right to exist.

Class society: A tier system where the people are separated into different categories based upon their financial relationships to the means of production.

Cliqueism: The tendency to form into little groups based upon emotional or opportunistic alliances, which negates overall organizational unity.

Collective: A cooperative unit or organization that utilizes its strength in unity to struggle for common goals and objectives.

Colonialism: foreign domination of a country or people where the economic, political and military structure is controlled and run by the occupying force.

Communism: Social system based on collective ownership of the means of production, the absence of classes as well as the absence of any state apparatus, government control, etc..

Constant capital: Capital invested in machinery whose value is simply transferred into the finished product on a pro data basis.

Constructive criticism: The positive correcting and pointing out of mistaken ideas and incorrect practices, and the offering of concrete practical solutions that builds instead of tears down.

Contradiction: The basis two-sidedness of all things, opposites, their birth, growth and development and transformations.

Status-quo: The present existing state of affairs; keeping things just as they are.

Strike: A stoppage of activity by a body of people, usually for the purpose of expressing a grievance or of forcing management to comply with their demands.

Subjectivism: Injecting ones emotions, passions, feelings in analysis which result in the narrow one sided method of drawing situation, and all of its relating factors.

Surplus value: The value which the workers produce over and above the value of his labor power; capitalist profit

System: The thousands of words, object actions, thoughts, methods of doing things and attitudes of judgment. The "way" all these things are put together for a common goal is called a system.

Technological development: The level reached by science and industry shown in what articles are produced as man tries to cope with his environment.

Terrorism: Terrorism is the deliberate, systematic murder, maiming, and menacing of the innocent to inspire fear in order to gain political ends.

Thus, the revolutionary army is distinguished from conventional armies by its members consciousness of the army's political task; its practice of democracy...

Self-consciousness: The capacity to reflect upon and learn from past experiences and practices and out of these reflections, to develop programs and plans for the future.

Self-criticism: Process of an individual or group.

Socialism: A social system where the means of production are owned collectively by the people thru the states, where the basis for production is for the peoples welfare, not profit. The people are organized on all levels of society and play the active role in the management and decision making process. The peoples' right to the basic necessities of life is protected, most social services such as education, health and child care are free. the people are represented by a Peoples Government who are dedicated to upholding the principles of society and serving the people and humanity, unselfishly, regardless of sacrifice and free from corruption. People work and contribute to society according to their ability and receive according to their needs and conditions. There is no ruling class nor oppressed; no huge corporations or private ownership of means of production, industry, social services, etc...A society where the profit motive has been replaced with the concern for mankind.

Coup: Overthrow.

Coup d' etat: The successful overthrow of existing authority in one audacious stroke, usually, by a section of the armed forces. Another name for Coup d' etat is a putsh.

Coup de grace: A death blow or shot administered to end the suffering of one mortally wounded. A decisive finishing blow or event.

Counter revolution: Someone or something that goes against revolutionary principles and practices.

Cyclical concept of change; The idea that things just continue to go around until they return to where they started, or in its more modern formulation". it has always been this way and it will always be this way".

Democracy: A system where the people enjoy the freedom and will to pursue their own destiny. They are actively involved in the governing process and have the right to vote, criticize and participate in the choosing of leaders, policy and programs.

Democratic Centralism: The unity between freedom and discipline. Within any organization or society, you cannot do without democracy, nor without centralism. Every member of society is afforded the freedom to speak his/her opinion, make suggestions and criticize any errors on all levels, as long as the unity and discipline of the whole is maintained. Any organized society must have rules, principles and guidelines within which all members of society are expected to observe and respect. The principles are determined and governed by the needs, health and will of the people themselves.

Detente: The mellowing out and relaxing of hostile and strained relations between two or more nations, as between Russia and amerikkka.

Dialectics: The study of contradictions within the very essence of things. The scientific analytical approach to studying contradictions within nature taking into account the historical development and the interaction of related things. Dialectics holds that nothing exists independent, isolated or unconnected from each other, but that all phenomena are connected and part of the whole. They are dependent upon and determined by each other.

Revisionism: Deviation from and the manipulation and modification of the correct revolutionary line (or of any particular belief or practice) to suite one's own personal vested interest.

Revolt: An organized attempt to seize power, usually by a section of the armed forces, without prior organization of the masses in struggle and without any clear set of social objectives.

Revolution: A complete and radical change from one social system into another. The violent and complete struggle waged by the people to rid themselves of an oppressive system of government into a more progressive and humane society. This includes not only the political structure, but also, the philosophy and ideology, mode of production, relations of production as well as the spiritual and social mentality and outlook of society.

Revolutionary army: An armed group of activists that arises from within and on the side of an oppressed group for the expressed purpose of carrying out the political tasks of a class or group, one of which is primarily to wage the armed struggle to eliminate the oppressor's armed protection forces that are used to repress - by any means necessary - the revolutionary thrust of the oppressed to liberate themselves and direct their destiny toward new and greater human and social relations among the oppressed and those who formerly oppressed them.

Racism; The philosophy and practices which pursues or condones the systematic oppression of another race because that race is believed inferior.

Reactionary; Characterized by tendencies toward backward and repressive status-quo. Those forces which oppose revolutionary change and actively work to prevent or destroy any progressive movement, country, etc...

Rebellion: an attack upon existing authority by members or an oppressed group, usually with the intention on the part of the rebels to take state power. It is usually spontaneous.

Reformism: The amending and making of internal changes within a system, such as by changing laws, introducing and funding or poverty programs to the people, without changing the whole system for what it is.

Relations of production: These are relations in which people in a given society must arrange and enter into by necessity to perpetuate human existence. Since the birth of class societies, these relations, where the property holders came to exercise a relationship of dominance, exploitation and wealth over the property less. Other forms of these relations are between master and slave, feudal lord and serf, landlord and peasant, capitalist and worker, etc...

Dialectics also holds that all things are in a constant state of motion, i.e. changes. They move from a qualitative level with constant small changes to a qualitative level with their very essence or character make a giant leap to a new existence. These changes follow a definite pattern determined by the external and internal contradictions within themselves. This being that all phenomena are made up of opposite forces, i.e. internal contradictions, which are the basis for change and that all external forces, i.e. external contradictions, interact and become the conditions or impetuous to change.

Dogmatic To be rigid and unbending; failing to take into account the changing conditions or the differences between one situation and another.

Dollar Imperialism: Sham independence whereby one country is independent in name only and often rely on countries like the United States for economic aid which turn the country accepting the aid into a puppet state. See dollar diplomacy.

Dollar Diplomacy: Diplomacy based solely on economic factors diplomacy orchestrated to primarily further state or private financial and commercial interests.

Economics: The study of social laws governing the production and distribution of the material means of satisfying human needs.

Emotionalism: The practice of acting out of passions, feelings and the spirit of the atmosphere. Spontaneity.

Empire: Empire in these modern times represents the highest developed stage of a capitalist nation that is characterized by expanding its spheres of influence throughout the world, through using military, coup and financial-economic means to gain control over peoples and lands. Examples: Ireland as part of the British; Puerto Rico and Philippines as part of the U.S. empire; South Molluccan Islands as part of the Indonesian empire.

Empiricism: The practice of analyzing situations in a subjective manner based only upon individual or personal knowledge and experience, negating external investigation, history and knowledge.

Equalitarianism: Concepts advocating, or characterized by the belief that all men/women should have equal political, social and economic rights.

Marx classified them as the most potentially revolutionary class because of their sheer numbers as well as their social consciousness and needs which is directly tied to the whole process of production.

Propaganda: the publicized activity by which the party or revolutionary organization politicizes the masses.

Purpose: The reason for being or doing.

Putschism: The negative tendency of comrades, particularly leadership, to jump into a situation issuing commands without any investigation as to the circumstances of the situation. A commandist and arrogant practice, lack of patience and understanding.

Putsch: A secretly plotted and suddenly executed attempt to overthrow a government. See Coup D'Etat. **Putshist:** One who advocates or organizes a putsch.

Quisling: (kwiz-lin) Traitor: Vidkun Quisling - 1945 Norwegian politician. A Traitor who collaborates with the invaders of his/her country especially by serving in a puppet government. **Quislingism.**

Principles: The fundamental grounds on which a human being, organization, movement, cause or concept stands. Its basic aspects are expressed in terms of rules, codes, ethics, laws and statements of philosophical truths, which explains all examined natural, social and universal spheres, and / or guides human thought and actions to transforming the human world for the benefit of the human being.

Production: The human activity which adapts natural resources to human needs. A process of acquiring the material necessities of life, i.e. production of food, clothing, oil, etc.

Progressive: That person, organization, action, movements, phenomena or train of events in moving/ raising the human, social economic, political and scientific level of society, that which moves man/woman forward into the future, away from the past.

Proletariat: Largest class which comprises the majority of the working masses. They must sell their labor power in order to survive. They represent the lowest level of the employed, lowest wages, less benefits and rights and usually have little or no power or control over their working conditions, management and planning. It is the class that has the most to lose due to the advent of increased technology, automation and cybernation because they are being driven out of their jobs into the ranks of the unemployed.

Ethics: The study of standards of conduct and moral judgment (moral philosophy). Deals with one's social relations with friends, family and associates, irrespective of citizenship.

Exploitation: The unjust method of using people for profit and advantage.

"External causes"- Concepts of Change: A mechanical way of thinking which attributes change only to others or outside forces. Applied to human beings, it acts as a barrier to revolutionary thinking because it leads the oppressed to depend on others or on changes in external conditions to make changes in and for them.

Fascism: A repressive form of government that takes on police state characteristics, in that, all forms of political, economical and social opposition is forcibly suppressed to maintain the status-quo.

Forces of production: In order to produce, instruments of production are necessary - tools, machines means of transport, etc... But these do not produce anything by themselves. The forces of production, therefore, consists of the instruments of production, and people, with their production experience and skill, who use these instruments.

Feudalism: A repressive system of government where the common masses of the people - vassals - renders services to the oppressor - lords - and in return receives protection and use of land.

Freedom: To understand the world, the environment around us, the forces that are acting on us, and to have the choice to deal with them so that the harmony of us which nature provides greater development for us.

General contradiction of capitalism: Socialized (or group) labor but private ownership and profit.

"Grasp each end to pull forward the middle": This means, on the one hand, spending time with units which had achieved conspicuous successes, mastering their methods and helping them to advance still further. And on the other hand, working with units where failures have occurred, giving them guidance and help. After the experience of both the backward and advanced has been summed up, lessons are drawn and publicized for the benefit of the mass of average units - "the middle" - so that similar mistakes might be avoided and successes achieved on the broadest possible front.

Petit-bourgeoisie: The middle class or privilege worker who enjoys a relatively comfortable level of existence. The small businessmen, entrepreneurs and self-employed. Artist, entertainers, doctors, lawyers and athletes belong to this class. They do not own or control the major means of production, but their main aspiration is to obtain the status, wealth and power of the bourgeoisie.

Philistine: a person regarded as smugly narrow and conventional in his views and tactics, lacking in and indifferent to cultural and aesthetic values, etc.. Bourgeoisie, materialistic.

Philosophy: World outlook; how one perceives, understands and interprets life in general. Method of understanding the world history, contradictions and the development of things.

Policy: The objectives and goals which a group (organization, state, nations, international organizations) sets for itself, plus the means adopted toward the postulated goal.

Politics: A process by which the political and social decisions involving the organization of society are made. The method of solving contradictions.

New international: The growing body of developing nations, representing a revolutionary humanist force of billions which imperialism cannot destroy short of atomic warfare powerful enough to destroy the entire planet.

New man/woman: One who is politically conscious, creative and socially responsible. One who puts politics in command of economics and will always work together for the best interest of their communities.

Objectivism: The method of analysis which takes into account the entirety of the situation. Approaching a situation open-mindedly, wholly and completely, without prejudice.

Oppression: Unjust and cruel exercise of authority to deny people their human rights, as well as, their right to a decent healthy life. Intolerable living conditions such as inadequate health, education, medical care, housing, etc..

Organic composition of capital: The changing proportion of capital invested in labor compared to that invested in machinery.

Ottoman: Footstool.

Growth and split: A method used for expansion (in the peoples' war, Vietnam), when a particular unit had developed to sufficient strength, an individual or group of individuals was detached to form the nucleus of another unit.

Hegemony: World wide occupation, control and manipulation by an imperialistic power over underdeveloped countries through economic, military and political domination.

Historical materialism: The dialectical and materialist approach to understanding the history and development of society, understanding the source and origins of social ideas, theories, political philosophies and institutions, i.e. the spiritual life of society. The spiritual life of society is determined by the condition of the material life of society.

Humane: Beliefs, thoughts or actions that are centered on mankind and are concerned with helping all of humanity (men & women) move to a higher level of development and existence.

Humanism: A system of reflections about man/woman that regard him/her as the supreme good, and aim to guarantee in practice the best conditions for human happiness.

Idealism: The concept that states that mind is primary and matter is secondary; and that all things originate from the idea and that matter is only a reflection of what exists in the mind, as one perceives it. The physical world can only be conceived as relative to, or dependent on the mind, spirit, or experience.

Ideology: A system set of principles and beliefs relating to life, culture, politics, etc. Integrated assertions, theories and aims that constitute a socio-political program.

Ideological struggle: The non-antagonistic, non-physical striving verbally and through practice between different ideologies in trying to prove themselves correct and those opposing incorrect.

Imperialism: The exploitation, rape and subsequent oppression practiced by one nation over another for greed and profit. The extension of capitalism into the international arena.

Individualism: A narrow selfish approach or outlook based upon putting oneself before the interest of the people, organization, and comrades. A bourgeoisie tendency expressed in the "bootstrap" theory.

Mojo: An Afro-american term meaning magic powers or influence. In political sense, it means the magical hands of the people, their power to define political, social, economical, spiritual and military phenomena, and make or cause to move in a desired manner, i.e. to bring about revolutionary advancement to the evolution of man/womankind.

Morale: The moral or mental condition of the individual or group with respect to courage, discipline, confidence, enthusiasm and willingness to endure hardship or sacrifice.

Morality: The code of human conduct with set standards for the individual or group in relation to other individuals and groups. Differing from custom, it implies consciousness (conscious recognition) or acceptance of a desirable value.

Neo-Colonialism: Foreign domination of a country or people by an imperialist power where the economic, political and military structure is manned and run by the native bourgeoisie. The imperialist maintain control of the economy because they continue to own the means of production, and the client state is totally dependent militarily and politically for their survival, i.e. Brazil, Philippines and Zaire.

Metaphysics: Spookism. That which exists outside of reality and cannot be perceived by the five senses. This concept states that the idea is only true and permanent reality. Knowledge derived from acceptance of pre-existent ideas is the only genuine and valid wisdom, i.e. religion, which is based on belief of Divine Word.

"Mind behind the gun": (Viet Namese) This means that propaganda must precede the organization of the oppressed masses into physical bases or units of armed struggle. Only when a people have been imbued with a new vision of themselves in a new political role, can they exercise, to the fullest, their specially humane qualities of will and courage, of initiative and ingenuity, of intelligence and skill, of creativity and unity.

Mode of production: The way in which people produce and exchange their means of life. Every society is based on this, which is which ultimately determines the character of all social activities and institutions. The mode of production is always social, for the material goods required by the community are produced by the labor of many who carry on a mutual exchange of activities in producing the social product which is distributed among the community. The forces of production consist of entering into certain relations of production in order to employ certain forces of production. and differences in the forces, and relations of production. Example: Slavery, feudalism, capitalism, socialism, communism.

Initiative: The self-reliant exercising of one's imagination, creativity and the will to tackle all problems, and fervently develop new strategies and programs. Being in the forefront and taking the lead, i.e. to "Seize the time."

Insurrection: A concentrated attack upon existing authority by members of a oppressed group, usually with the intention of taking power, if only temporarily during the course of revolutionary struggles. or at the culmination of a process of revolutionary struggles.

Irresponsible criticism: frivolous and irrelevant correcting or pointing out of minor and needless points, which, instead of building, tears down and obstructs progressive growth and development. Nit-picking which tends to side tract one from what really has to be done. Ungrounded and unfounded criticism. Criticizing without investigation and thinking first.

Islam: Way of life that connotes total submission and obedience to Allah - Creator of the universe and all therein. The scientific and practical, economical, social, cultural and military life of all true Muslims (believers). The laws and doctrines of Islam are explicitly laid out in the Holy Qur'an and through the Sunnah (traditions of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him).

Islam state: A system of government based upon the belief in one God. The Islamic state is structured under the universal principles of the Holy Qur'an.

Juche: The principle is that people must rely, first, on their creativity, human powers and natural resources to advance humanly and naturally.

Lackey: A flunky. Footman. To wait upon or serve slavishly. Also lacquey.

Liberation: The state of freedom from a repressive or exploitative existence, where the people have gained control of their own lives and the right to self-determination.

Lumpen proletariat: The under class, unemployed, marginally employed and those who live outside of the law, i.e. criminal element. The aged, infirmed; and disabled are also part of this class because they are marginally employed, therefore, not a secure part of the productive process. Those on welfare, social security are also members of this class.

Machine politics: Typical of a highly organized political organization called a "machine". "The Machine" is ruthless, impersonal, interested only in results rather than in forms or programs and political ideology. Usually under the command of a boss. Spoils, favors and patronage supply the "oil" for the machine, and ruthless, often lawless men, the "muscle". (The politics of mayors Daley and Rizzo are examples.)

Managerial class: The managers of the capitalist enterprises and institutions who are involved in the day to day running of affairs, i.e. government officials, politicians, judges, corporate executives, etc..

Mass line: The political guiding principle of a revolutionary organization that must provide concrete programs for the systematic transformation, stage of the oppressed masses through collective struggles.

Materialism: The concept that matter is first and that the world is material. All ideas and theories are secondary or subject to mass interaction with the material world. Matter and nature are objective reality existing outside independent of our mind. Matter is primary, since it is the source of ideas, sensations and consciousness. The idea is secondary, derivative, since it is a reflection of matter determined by how man perceives nature and its development. The only real objective reality is the material world, i.e. matter.

Means of production: The means which, say capitalism, needs to undertake production, normally including factories, industrial plants, in which to produce, machinery and tools with which to fashion raw materials, and the new materials themselves, including auxiliary materials such as fuel and oil.